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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

2 TOM FORESE Arizona Corporation Commission CHAIRMAN **DOCKETED** 3 **BOB BURNS** COMMISSIONER 4 DOUG LITTLE MAY 1 7 2017 COMMISSIONER 5 ANDY TOBIN COMMISSIONER 6 **BOYD DUNN** COMMISSIONER 7 Docket No. E-01345A-16-0036 IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY 8 FOR A HEARING TO DETERMINE THE FAIR VALUE OF THE UTILITY PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY FOR RATEMAKING 10 PURPOSES, TO FIX A JUST AND REASONABLE RATE OF RETURN 11 THEREON, TO APPROVE RATE SCHEDULES DESIGNED TO DEVELOP SUCH RETURN. 12 IN THE MATTER OF FUEL AND Docket No. E-01345A-16-0123 13 PURCHASED POWER PROCUREMENT AUDITS FOR ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE 14 COMPANY.

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CLOSING BRIEF

The Residential Utility Consumer Office ("RUCO") hereby submits its Closing Brief in support to the Settlement Agreement ("Settlement") in the above matter. The achievement of a concensus by a substantial majority of the stakeholders in this matter is by itself an extraordinary achievement given the diverse interests and the nature of the issues involved. The Settlement is a comprehensive solution to a litany of issues which is fair to all involved, results in fair and reasonable rates and is in the public interest.

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1. THE SETTLEMENT IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The Settlement is the result of a long collabrative settlement process that involved over twenty parties. Of those parties, only one, the ED8/McMullen Districts opposes all aspects of the Settlement outright. ED8/McMullen – 1 at 1¹. ED8/McMullen District's objection, however, concerns the way the Settlement was reached. Id. at 1. The ED8/McMullen Districts' objection appears to be more with the settlement process and less with the substance of the Settlement.

While others parties oppose the Settlement, their opposition seems to be focused on their specific issues. For example, AARP opposes the Settlement because of specific rate design provisions – the increase in fixed charges for R-Basic customers and limitations it believes would be placed on the availability of the residential rate design for new customers. AARP-1 (Settlement) at 3.

In short, at least regarding the substantive provisions of the Settlement, there appears to be very little if any opposition to most of the substantive provisions. This should come as no surprise, as the Settlement is very balanced and fair to everyone's interests overall. Seldom, for example, are their provisions in an Agreement where parties agree to give up something that the Commission could not otherwise Order the party to give up. Paragraph 35.1 provides that all signing parties will withdraw any challenge to Decision Nos. 75859 and 75932. These Decisions involve the Commission's value of solar docket, a hotly contested issue that has reverberations around the state that go far outside the present rate case. That matter is settled for all intents and purposes in this Settlement which will allow not only the parties but the state for that matter to move forward with the evolution of distributed generation in Arizona. Other

¹ For ease of reference, all exhibits will be identified by exhibit number and all transcript references will be identified by page number in the transcript.

provisions which will provide benefits to ratepayers beyond the immediate case include, but not limited to, Section 28.1 which provides for AZ Sun II a new program for utility-owned solar distributed generation which will be available to low and moderate income Arizonans – a segment of society who typically and traditionally have been prohibited from participating in solar distributed generation for financial reasons.

The list of the Settlement's benefits is lengthy, but most noteworthy to RUCO are the following:

- The Company agreed to a non-fuel, non-depreciation revenue requirement increase of \$87.25 million which is greater than a 40% reduction from the Company's original ask.
- A Return on Equity of 10 percent was agreed upon when APS had requested 10.5 percent in its original application filing.
- The residential customer's average monthly bill will increase 4.54 percent as compared to the Company's initial request of 7.96 percent.
- The Company's agreed to make accounting modifications to accelerate depreciation expense on Palo Verde and to more rapidly amortize Cholla 2 as a regulatory asset.
 Thus, creating a benefit for ratepayers that will be realized in future rate cases.
- APS agreed to use \$5 million of over-collected DSM funds to provide programs and education for customers to better control their bills.
- Increase the crisis bill assistance program for low income ratepayers by \$1.25 million per year.
- An experimental rate for up to 10,000 customers was developed to incentivize technology adoption which should lower costs in the future for ratepayers.

- Significant progress was made on modernizing rates and minimizing the cost shift from DG to non-DG customers, while still allowing the roof-top solar industry to transact.
- The Basic Service Charges ("BSC") on Time of Use ("TOU") rates and demand based rates are being lowered from the current \$17 to \$13 and \$10 for the Extra Small rate, rather than the requested \$18.
- Agreement by the solar parties to withdraw any appeals of the Commission's Value of Solar Decisions.
- Of significant importance is a separate agreement which APS, industry representatives, and solar advocates commit to stand by the settlement agreement and refrain from seeking to undermine it through ballot initiatives, legislation or advocacy at the Commission.

RUCO-6 at 4-5.

There have been some questions raised regarding RUCO's Settlement position verses RUCO's position in its Direct case. RUCO's Settlement position differs from its Direct case which is the result of negotiation and compromise. Each party that settled in this case, like Settlements in every case, walks away with something less and perhaps something more than they originally requested. By its nature, a Settlement is a compromise where party's "give some" and "get some". In the end, each party must ask itself whether the result is in its best interests and in the public interest. RUCO does not support every single provision of the Settlement. RUCO-6 at 5. However, when viewed in its entirety, this Settlement is a fair and reasonable resolution of a very complicated and contentious case for ratepayers and for the state of Arizona. RUCO is completely satisfied that this Settlement is in the best interests of

1 the ratepayers under the circumstances of this case. 2

Commission approve the Settlement.

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2. THE SETTLEMENT'S BENEFITS OUTWEIGH ANY OBJECTIONS

RUCO recommends that the

5 To the extent there are any valid objections to the approval of the Settlement, the 6 benefits outweigh the objections. The main substantive objection appears to be the proposed 7 increase in the Basic Service Charge associated with the two-part (R-Basic) rate. Sweep-3 at 8 3-10. AARP-1 at 3-6. The affected rate, R-Basic would increase from \$8 to \$15 an 87.5% 9 increase according to AARP (73% according to SWEEP who sees the increase from \$8.67 to \$15). AARP-1 at 3, SWEEP at 3. RUCO acknowledges the increase associated with the R-10 11 Basic rate but has a different perspective than AARP and SWEEP. RUCO's perspective is not 12 meant to dismiss the objection and/or concern raised by AARP and SWEEP. Rather, RUCO's 13 perspective is only meant to explain why RUCO believes the increase to the two-part rate is

outweighed by the other benefits of the Settlement.

First, as Staff's witness, Ralph Smith points out, the focus on the large percentage increases ignores the other components of the customer bill, which are necessary to consider in evaluating the bill impacts resulting from the rates recommended in the settlement. S-12 at 3. The actual impacts when the other components are considered on the two-part R-Basic rate is an increase of 3.87 percent on the typical residential customer according to APS witness Meissner or 4.54% impact for the average residential customer as set forth in paragraph 1.59(b) of the Settlement Agreement. S-12 at 4.

Second, by comparison to APS' current residential customers, the R-Basic customers are a small percentage of the Companies overall residential customers. Currently there are approximately 1 million residential customers. Transcript at 299. Of those, approximately

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23 24 450,000 residential customers are on time of use ("TOU"). Id. These customers will see their Basic Service Charge decrease \$4 from \$17 to \$13 under the Settlement. Id. at 300. There are approximately 120,000 residential customers on a demand rate who will also see their Basic Service Charge decrease \$4 from \$17 to \$13 under the Settlement. 250,000 current residential customers qualify for the extra-small rate who will see their Basic Service Charge increase by \$2 from \$8 to \$10 under the terms of the Settlement. Id. at 300-301. The remaining residential customers, approximately 18% or 180,000 of the approximate 1 million are the R-Basic and R-Basic Large customers who will see a jump in their Basic Service Charge to \$15 or more. Id.

The objection here needs to be placed in perspective - it will only affect a small percentage of the overall number of residential customers - approximately 18%. The clear majority - approximately 82% will see a decrease or a very small increase in their Basic Service Charge. RUCO, who represents the interests of all the Company's ratepayers recommends that the Commission approve the Settlement.

Third, the proposed Basic Service Charge is consistent with Commission precedent in both the recent UNS Electric and TEP cases, where the commission approved a higher fixed charge for customers on traditional two part rates. Decision Nos. 75697 at 65-66 and Decision 75975 at 64 The Commission did this to incentivize these customers to move to a TOU rate. Id. Additionally, the \$15 Basic Service Charge approved in the UNS Electric case for these same types of customers is exactly the same charge being proposed here, so the rate is not extreme or punitive.

Finally, as Mr. Smith further points out, residential customers are presented with a range of rate plans, including a flat rate, a TOU rate and two TOU demand rates. S-12 at 6. Customers who prefer a lower Basic Service Charge have a variety of options.

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Another complaint with the Settlement concerns the provisions that require new residential customers to choose among rate designs other than the R-Basic rate design for a 90-day period after which they may be able to opt-out of their current rate and select R-Basic if they qualify. APS-29 Section 19.1. RUCO believes that customer choice of rate design plans is a benefit to the residential ratepayer. No party has advocated that rate design options are contrary to the ratepayers' best interests. The different residential rate design options available to APS' new residential customers are one reason why RUCO is persuaded that new customers would not be disadvantaged by not being able to choose the R-basic rate plan for 90 days after signing up. APS - 29 Section 19.1. Another reason is new customers would be able to choose a rate design whose Basic Service Charge will either be going down or increasing very slightly (if eligible) under the Settlement. Perhaps most importantly, the new TOU options, with the lower Basic Service Charge will provide the new customer with more control over the variable portion of his/her bill than the R-Basic rate design. Under the TOU rates, the customer will be able to control his/her costs by determining his/her on and off peak usage. Overall, this should result in energy efficiency, more customer control and the implementation of a modern utility rate design that is a better reflection of cost causation. S-12 at 8. And worst case scenario, the disgruntled new residential customer can opt-out after 90 davs.

The process objections raised by the ED8/McMullen Districts are less valid. RUCO is at a complete loss to understand why it should forego the opportunity to settle a case with terms most agree are fair and reasonable and in the public interest for what amounts to a belief that a litigated process is long overdue to vet all the aspects of APS' request. RUCO, unlike the ED8/McMullen Districts, has done a forensic analysis of APS' request as far as residential interests are concerned. RUCO is very aware of what it is giving up and what it is getting in the

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Settlement. Why should RUCO or any party for that matter be told by the Commission that it is not entitled to do what it believes is in the best interests of its constituents because an expensive, contentious and very time consuming litigation process is necessary so that the Commission can re-examine RUCO and Staff's analysis? ED8/McMullen Districts -1 at 6. Moreover, the result would not nor could result in any requirement where the Company or a party is required to do something it legally is not required to do - like agree to withdraw challenges to previous Commission decisions. APS-29 at 28, pp 35.1. The result would undoubtedly be higher rate case expense, greater costs associated with the use of state resources, possible adverse Commission decisions, etc. RUCO sincerely believes it is unlikely that ratepayers will be better off if the matter is fully litigated under the circumstances of this case.

CONCLUSION

For all the above reasons, RUCO recommends the Commission approve the Settlement Agreement as is.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 17th day of May, 2017.

Daniel W. Pozefsk

Chief Counsel

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